from the war, but now it surpasses even that of the

NEW-JERSEY STATE CONVENTION.
TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.
The Filinere State Convention assembled here today. The Hen. Joseph F. Randolph was elected permanent President, with a Vice-President from each
County and a Serretary from each District in the State.
Resolutions were passed, strongly opposing fusion with
either of the other parties. The following Electoral
Tickat was chosen:

rither of the rither than the rither was chosen:

Electors at Large.—Commodore Stockton and Peter Electors at Large.—District 1. Jos. Porter: 2. Joseph District Electors.—District 1. Jos. Porter: 2. Joseph District Electors.—P. Robeson: 4. Cornelius Van

District Electors.—District 1. Jos. Porter: 2. Joseph F. Randolph; 3. Wm. P. Robeson; 4. Cornelius Van Winkle; 5. Silas Condict.

A Mass Meeting was also held here to-day, which was addressed by Commodore Stockton, Judge Randolph, Riram Ketchum, and Mr. Alexander of Marytand.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALBANY.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALBANY.
ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.
The young men's American Convention held in this city to-day was a perfectly successful and imposing demonstration. The procession was formed at 1 o'clock, and comprized delegations from all parts of the State.
New-York, Kings, Queens, and the river counties being well represented. Eight hundred members of the Young Men's American Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn were present. When the procession marched there could not have been, including citizens, less than 40,000 people in the streets. Eight bands of music were dispersed through the procession, and scores of banners bearing political devices were displayed. The Convention was held in a large lot on the Troy Road. The main stand was splendidly decarated with flags The main stand was splendidly decorated with flags and bunners. In front sat thirty-one giris dressed in white and bearing tri-colored flags to represent the various States of the Union. In the procession they various States of the Usion. In the procession they eccupied a handsomety decorated carriage bearing the motto, "We represent the whole Union." Mr. E. L. Flood of Brooklyn, called the Convention to order. Walter Hutchins of New-York, presided. Speaking took place from four or five stands in different parts of the lot, which was covered for several acres with people. Edmund Cooper of Tennessee, E. O. Perrin, and Gen. Aurelian Conkling were among the speakers. There were Vice-Presidents mamed from every county of the State. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and a grand torch-light procession takes place this evening. A Democratic meeting is also in progress to-night at the City Hall, and is largely attended.

There is likewise a large Fremont meeting in Van Wagner's tent.

New delegations of Americans have arrived in the city, swelling the number in the torch-light procession to pearly double that which composed the afternoon affair. The scene exceeds anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city. The streets are densely packed with spectators. SECOND DISPATCH.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON. Charleston, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.
There were twenty-four deaths by yellow fever

this city lest week.

The weather is very cold. There was a frost negthis city this morning.
On Monday the deaths were four.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met at the usual tim and place yesterday. Present, ISAAC O. BARKER esq., in the chair, and a full Board; Walter F. Conck. lin, Secretary. The following communications were laid before the Board by the Health Officer for their

action:

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New York:
GRATLEMEN: We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of New York doing business at No. 41 Peck slip, most respectfully solicily permission from your honorable Board to lighter from the lower part of Staten Island 200 bales of rags which cam from Havana in the bars. Schoochie, in July last. The rag have been all washed and dried. We believe there was no sick mass on board when she arrived at Quarantine. We have employed ten men to wash said rags, and no sickness has occurred among them; the men slept among the rags during that time. The Nachoochie has been sillowed to come to the city. We therefore request your honorable Board to grant our request. Most respectfully, your obt serves. WHITE & FAYE.

Polition granted.

Brig Free State, Aspinwall, sugar and molasses, and three passengers, arrived 20th inst. had on board six cases of Chagres lever. Referred to Health Officer with power.

But America petitions to come to the city after discharging cargo. Was referred to the Health Officer with power.

But houlse allowed to go to Atlantic dock, if the authorities of Brooklyn are willing.

MATTERS AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Louise allowed to go to Atlantic dock, if the authorities of Brockiya are willing.

MATTERS AT QUARANTINE.

The Health Officer reported to the Board that things were getting dull at Quarantine; that vessels under observation were growing beautifully less; that instead of having twenty or thirty captains after him continually, anxiously seeking for some relief to their vessels, he had now only the "clever fellows" of the "Spit" vessels to keep him company; that the number of cases of yellow fever in the Marine Hospital were minus; that the physicians of the hospitals have now plenty of time for reflection and reading; and that for a long time there has scarcely been so few cases, of any kind of disease, as at present.

at present.
Dr. Rockwell, sail that Dr. Miller and himself had Dr. Rockwell sail that Dr. Miller and himself had visited the reported case of yellow fever at Tammany Itall. It had been represented that the case was a malignant one, recently brought from the infected district at Fort Hamilton. The Doctor said that he found at Tammany a men from Fort Hamilton, but the patient was afflicted with a queer attack of yellow fever. It was an attack which enabled the patient to retain a good appetite, for it was true that the ladies who had she care of the man had no fear of him, or his safety, except from over-eating at the dimer table. The Doctor says that he and the Health Commissioner, Dr. Miller, stated to the patient that he was possibly in danger of getting "vomit," but if he did, it would be anything else but "black vomit!"

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH. The Board met, this morning, at the usual hour Present, his Honer the Mayor, and Aldermen Oakley and Shaw.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and

Several nuisances were reported and ordered to be

Bark John Howe, Cardenas, with molasses, to lighter her cargo. Granted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

September 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: No report of any infections or contagious discusses has been received at this office since your last meeting.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

Dr. WENDELL stated that the assertion that deaths had occurred in Jordennon street from yellow fever, within the last few days, was cutrely unfounded. The parties had been alling for a long time.

Permission was granted to the brig Africa, with sugar and molasses, from Cleatingos, to lighter her cargo to Brooklyn.

Permission was granted to the following vessels to come up and discharge their cargos s:

Brigh Kingals h. lay, Kingston, logwood and rags.

Schr. Frement, Kingston, wood and ginger.

The Board then adjourned.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY. Dr. Rothe reports Dr. Bailey, Mr. Charles Sears and Miss Sally Ross still convalescing, and all doing exceed-

ingly well.

All offices previously reported are doing well or convalcacing except Franks. Thomas McDonnell, Margaret Pender, attacked with remark

Thomas McDonnell, Margaret Pender, atracked with remarkable violence.

No new cases are reported in the Military Hospital. All the sisk are convalesting.

The continuance of the yellow fever among us, as is seen by the daily reports of last week and this, shows plainly that we have but little reason to hope for anything more than mere lulls until a heavy frost shall aunitoliste the disease. It is the opinion of many physicians experienced in it that we have not yet seen the worst.

In view of this, and our present necessities, it is inexpedient to diminish our force of nurses or any other

expedient to diminish our force of nurses or any other

expedient to diminish our force of nurses or any other licin of expense we are now subject to.

All whe are familiar with yellow fever are aware of how expensive its treatment is, generally—far more so than any other epidemic disease. Some of our patients have cost us as much as \$.0 each. The hospital is meintained with the utmost economy consistent with accessful treatment, at an expenditure of not less than \$.0 per day; we cannot safely estimate. It will have been in eperation less than fifty-five days at the end the work and will therefore, have good \$2.90 or of the week, and will, therefore, have cost \$2,200 or n ore, which is as much as has been raised thus far for er relief.

If it is thought we have been extravagant, we beg

any who may think so to look at the success we have not with in the treatment of our patients; let them come here and examine into the condition of our pres-ent population—the peculiarities of the disease and its requirements, and the number of our patients, and they will be sat afied that no such charge can be laid against a nith.

s with prepriety.
In addition to our yellow fever patients, who are about given in our daily reports, we have quite as a say, if not more, than that number sick with the various other disease common to all communities. So that fever is, strange to say, prevailing to a considerable formulation of the very localities. the very localities croble extent among children in the very localities where the yellow fover exists. These sick have no other researce now that to call on us, and add not a little to the expenditure of the Society.

The de-mation of many tamilies is becoming greater every day. Many have been without caployment for ready two menths others have spent all their hoardings in their sickness is fore our Society was established. There we are familishing with necessaries to step y their absolute wasts, and distribute among them, in a case, and stem, in a case, and stem, in in tartey and stores, from \$15 to \$25 per day. It is the other expect that we must have further

or that very soon we must abandon our establish-

mdividuals.
We trust, however, that we have not exhausted the generosity of the public, and feel confident that this, our appeal, will not be made in vain. FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary. Fort Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1856.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN WALL-STREET.

FORTY THOUSAND VOTERS PRESENT.

SPEECH OF THE HON. N. P. BANKS. The Commercial Aspect of the Canvass.

Some days ago application was made to Mr. Sime Baldwin, President of the Merchants' Exchange, for the use of the steps of that building for an address t merchants by the Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, jr. Mr. Baldwin's predilections in favor of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency were so strong that he refused the desired permission, and denying to the most effective man who has ever graced the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives an opportunity of being heard by the merchants of New-York at their customary place of assemblage. The Board of Directors, however, thought differently, and gave the permission almost unanimously, whereupon it was announced that he would speak from the Exchange yesterday afternoon at 34 o'clock. At that time Wall street, from Hanover to the Merchants' Bank, was packed with men. There could hardly have been less than 25,000 present; certainly it was the largest assemblage ever congregated in Wall street. To one looking down from the balcony of the Exchange, the street seemed paved with a mosaic of upturned faces. Those who are familiar with large gatherings were surprised to see that New-York could furnish such a mass of respectability, and were still more surprised to see this mass stand cramped tegether for more than two hours. For the most part, the auditory were perfectly silent; only occasionally, when the solid logic of the figures which Mr. Banks placed in battle array for Freedom struck a particularly strong or unexpected blow, was the desire to listen overborne by the impulse to applaud. Then the applause was deafening.

At several points during the speech, a huc and cry

wes raised at some distance up Wall street, evidently with the intention of distracting attention from the Speaker. The mass of earnest men who were determined to listen was, however, so compact and so large that the cries of Capt. Rynders and his gang for Fillmore, and their other attempts to raise a disturbance, were scarcely noticed. They set up a poor, deformed imbecile in a cart, vociferously cheered his senseless babble, and rescued him from the police after he had been taken into custody. This was the extent of their ability to injure the meeting; it was so large that they could not come near enough to be heard distinctly at the Exchange. We are told that Capt. Rynder him-

self cheered Fillmore.

Our report is as nearly correct as could be made un der very adverse circumstances. After considerable solicitation, the merchants who had the arrangement of the meeting in charge, procured a table large enough to accommodate half the reporters present. When Mr. Banks commenced speaking, a set of men more eager than gentlemanly, surrounded and invaded it to such an extent that it was difficult to hear him, and still more difficult to write what one heard. A seat nearer Mr. Banks, but without a table, was the only thing available, and this would have done very well but for half a dozen people, who found reporters' backs and shoulders very convenient to lean on, and some gentlemen who gave way to an amiable desire to entertain us conversationally. It is impossible even for a reporter to answer questions and eatch every word of a speaker the while, or to take a verbatim report

with his arms pinioned by outside pressure.

The meeting was called to order by Denning Durk, e.g., and the following gentlemen were elected officers:

of the meeting:
PRESIDENT—R. H. McGURDY.

PRESIDENT—R. H. McGURDY.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Charles H. Marshall,
John Jay Phelps,
Adam Norries,
George Opdyke,
John Thompson,
Mones H. Grinnell,
Edmand H. Miller,
John F. Butterworth,
Jokn H. Swift,
Robert Le Roy.
SECRETARIES.
William F. Onkey,
H. C. Westervelt,
W. L. Standard, M. R. Strong,
John C. Dimmick,
J. P. Crankhite.

The PRESIDENT then introduced Mr. BANK enthusiastic applause.

Mr. BANKS said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I look upon New-York, and now for the first time I am impressed with the con-sciousness of the high position which it holds as one of the moving powers of the North American continent. When a youth I dreamed of its magnificence, of its energy, of the extent of its commerce, of the intelect of its great men, as the young men of Rome might the fresh supposed to have dreamed of the grandeur of the Imperial City in days long past; but I have never felt that which I feel to-day in casting my eyes from one side of this vast sea of upturned, intelligent faces to the other. I feel that I am surrounded by men faces to the other. I feel that I am surrounded by mea with hearts animated alike by one spirit of love of country and a desire to maintain the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers [Cheers]. I am here as no scotionalist; I am here to advocate no extravagant opinions: I speak to day for the whole country, for all its interests, for all its rights, and for country, for all its inferests, for all its rights, and for the future as well as for the present. I mean to speak for that which is just and expedient for all sections of the country, and of those principles which are necessary not only to maintain the rights which we enjoy, but which are equally necessary and indispensable to main-tain this fabric of liberty, the union of the States, as it has been and as it shall be hereafter, and, I trust, forever (Cheers). Law, as you may suppose, no little impressed which are county the union of the States, as it has been and as it shall be hereafter, and, I trust, forever [Cheers]. I am, as you may suppose, no little impressed with the responsibility that attends me here to day. I speak in the place where the great are intrusted with the confidence not only of your own immediate section of the country, but with the confidence of the people throughout the entire confederacy of States. I mean to speak, so far as I understand them, in elimination of exactly the principles and truths that have always been declared to you, and such as you are now ready to receive. In addressing the people of New-York I recognize the moving element of power that has distinguished the subjects of our Republic in the last 75 years of human progress. I see before me the men that have given an immortal fame to this country. I am also conscious that I am speaking to you as representatives of the Astors and Coopers, who have gladdened the people of all nations with the strengthening love of liberal and just institutions which you enjoy. In the immediate question presented to us in the Presidential canvass now impending—more important and momentous perhaps than any that have preceded this—I must crave your indulgence if I speak with freedom and sincerity trusting that what I shall say, talling upon intellectual minds, will do no harm if it be croneous, and will certainly strengthen your present determination if it be correct. Fellow-critizens, one portion of the people of this Confederacy in the impending Presidential election is arrayed, in theory, and only in theory, against another portion, in the pranciples which it declares, and in the candidates whom it pending Presidential election is arrayed, in theory, and only in theory, against another portion, in the principles which it declares, and in the candidates whom it presents. I speak to-day for the institutions and principles that have been transmitted to us by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Polk, and Taylor, all of them distinguished citizens and statesmen of the South. In that which I have to say to you I mean to rely upon great facts above all question as to their ton, Jeffersen, Madison, Jackson, Polk, and Taylor, all of them distinguished citizens and statesmen of the South. In that which I have to say to you I mean to rely upon great facts above all question as to their truth, and facts which if admitted remove all question as to the policy by which we should be directed in the impending controversy. I see before me, in imagination represented by you, a nation of 27 millions of people—a nation hardly 75 years of age, but which in that comparatively brief space of space of time has produced results such as the world never before has witnessed, and such as the unied of no intelligent man has here toore been able to conceive (Cheers). Let me state a fact as the predicate of all that I have to say in the time that year patience will allow me. The people of the United States will give, in the year 1856, as its pertion of the product of the world, forty five millions of dediars. The people of this country, by their hands and their minds well directed, will contribute to the accumulated wealth of nations a sum greater by an child part than the entire aggregate of the national debt of the British cupire that has been accumulating for two centuries [Cheers]. I need not analyze this vast industrial product. Sixteen lundred millions of teems these engaged in agriculture; fifteen hun-

world with its prowess,

"And welks the ester like a thing of life."

it is not the merchant—it is not one class of men that can claim the glory, there is not a fiber, from the hall to the flag at the mast head, to which some one has not contributed something as his share. This is the secret of our pewer. But there is another secret that accounts for the difference in the product of the two sections. We have a government, and that government is a pretty important matter. It shapes the destiny of the induce, so far, at least, as the Western Continent is concerned. It impresses upon the same future whatever influence there may be in twenty millions of the Anglo Saxon race. And let me say what is just of our fellow citizens in the Southern States. They lack no energy, no intelligence, no activity, no ability that we resears; they have all that we have. They manifest so freed differently from that which we mailtest, and it is in that direction that we will find the solution of "he difference in the industrial products of the North and South." For 75 years past the Government of this country has been in the hands of Southern statesmen, who have directed its policy. The North has been busy in the mechanical arts, in agriculture, and in mining, and has given less attention to the affairs of the Government than it otherwise might have done—certainly less than it ought to have done. On the contrary, the South, having no literature of its own, having no science of its own, having no mechanical and manufacturing industry of its own, having he internal selection, has turned its attention chiefly, so far as its leading men are concerned, to the government of the country. Now, we of the North power that they manifest is circeted differently from that which we manifer, and it is in that direction that which we manifered with direct words and since the solution of "be difference in the industrial products of the Nat South-Fro 75 years put for the laws and the solution of the south has been busy in the mechanical arts, in griculture, and in mining, and has given less attention to the affaire of the Government than it otherwise might have done—certainly less than it neight to have dore. On the contrary, the South having no literature of its own, having no science of its own, having no mechanical and manufacturing industry of its own, having no mechanical and manufacturing industry of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power of genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having no inventive power or genius of i Well, I told him we would do it [laughter], and I say now we will; and I call you to witness this compact between the North and South, and to assert to the fact that it is a humbug for a Southern man to live in the City of Washington under an Administration of the Free States, and always shall be a humbug [Laughter and applause]. But the point to which I wish to call your attention is this: What will the South do after the election of the so called Northern and sectional candidate! What will those who are despoiled of their offices of trust and emolument in the Army and Navy and in the civil department of the Government do? I will tell you: They will look abroad, to see where and what they are. They will receptize the truth of the statement that I have made to you—that they have no literature, no science, little or abroad, to see where an are all and a processing the truth of the statement that I have made to you—that they have no literature, no science, little or no commerce, little or no manufactruing and mechanical industry; and that even their agricultural industry is falling off. Let me recite to you a single fact: Out of two thousand patents issued from the Bureau of Inventions at Washington for the last year less than one hundred and twenty-five were issued to men living in the fifteen Southern States, and of that one hundred and twenty-five doubtless many were to stray Yankees sciourning there [Laughter]. I hear a great deal said at Washington about the value and importance of the cotton crop—but I remember that it was a neighboring Congressional District of mine that gay shirth to the humble men who invented the cotton-gin which has given the cotton-crop all its value. Now gentlemen, seeing that there are differences in all the coments of civilization that go to make a nation strong and powerful, will turn there are differences in all the elements of civilization that go to make a nation strong and powerful, will turn their attention to the increase of the material interests of their portion of the country. They will be out of the Government, according to their own statement, and bey must necessarily do something to increase their naterial wealth. Now I call this a great good. But he way in which it is done is, after all, a great deal nere satisfactory to us, because we share with them her prosperity, their honors and their happiness, as hey share with us in all the good that we enough the way in which it was in the good that we enough the will be stablishments, the agreedge of the country honers, and learning from us, bey will accomplish great results in their own extens. Let the Southern man go into the beautiful fields of New-York, and see a single boy, with a checked shirt, black neckeloth, and hat cap-ac, driving his machines over the wheat fields, whitspeers, he goes the terminal to the country of the count cocceed shirt, black neckeleth, and hat capadriving his machines over the wheat fields, whitses he goes the "music of the Union"—for that e song of American industry; and he will investigate the control of the Chion of the control of the control

dred millions from those engaged in manufacturing and mychanical industry; and the sees that are New York, signalizing the affilience, the inclingance, and the enterprise of its merchant princes, contribute the enterprise of the formation of the enterprise of the enterprise of the enterprise of the enterprise of the formation of the enterprise of the enterpr dred millions from those engaged in manufacturing and | with their affairs as base slander. until the laws themselves shan give face to some outsitutions of which we yet know nothing as regards their character or what may be their origin. Now, I think that such transactions as those that have transpired in the last three years cannot be paralleled in the history of any nation, civilized or barbarous, on the face of the earth [applause], certainly not in our own political history. I ask you, fellow-citizens, without reference history. I ask you, fellow-citizens, without reference to party distinctions, is it not possible for us to make a Government that shall equal that? And if our citizens have suffered wrong from the laws that have been enacted and are being enforced in this Territory may we not just as well try our hands in giving them a substi-

of the Eastern and Middle States that so long as there is a heritage that Good designs to open for the welfare of the human race, so long will He put it into the hearts of our people to go there and see what can be done for their own good and for the good of others (Applause). Let me turn for a single moment from the scenes of violence, extermination, conflagration, civil war and murder that have stained every portion of the fields of Kansas, and I see the same spirit of violence and wrong has entered your halls of Congress. I see there a representative of a sovereign State stricken down by brutal violence and

gress. I see there a representative of a sovereign State stricken down by brutal violence and brought to the verge of death, if not to that which is worse than death. There is no wrong in Karsas, no new der, no configration, no assassination that can equal the great wrong inflicted by this same spirit of violence upon one of the Senators of a sovereign State of this Union. The mind of man cannot comprehend the greatness of the wrong. If Summer passes away as other men have passed away, if his place in our streets, our the of legislatation and schools of philosoph to wacant as are the places once occupied by a Webster, Clay or Calhonn, still the schools of philosoph c vacant as are the places once occupied by a Webster, Clay or Calhonn, still the world would move on, now as then, unknowing even the loss of its one of illustrious men, but if the act by which he is detached from his family and fellow-citiwhich he is detached from his family and fellow-citi-zens, and thus made to wander away into the dark teces-es of private life, and by which the sovereignty of a State is despoiled of its Representative is looked upon with acclamation in some parts of the country and tolerated with indifference in other secupon with acclamation in some parts of the country and tolerated with indifference in other sections, every man must feel in his heart of hearts, that there is no longer a hope for the institutions or liberties of the American people [Applause]. We see the same hand of violence at places where the people have assembled to discuss the questions of the day. Your papers of to-day are filled with accounts of the outrage committed in the State of Indiana upon people passing home from a political gathering, where they had assembled to consider the great political questions presented to them. One man was shot down where he stood, another hewn down with an an by an assassin with his limbs and body so mangled, that his

sented to them. One man was shot down where he steed, another hewn down with an ax by an assassin with his limbs and body so mangled, that his friends and relatives could hardly distinguish him and a Minister of the Gospel with women and children, were driven into a neighboring house for protection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the mob. Acts of violection against the attacks of the state of the state state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state of

met — [great laughter], I see you know what I meant to say [Laughter and applause]. If I were to choose to-day between a man of the Paimetto State and a man of the Key-Store State to fill the Presidential chair, I would say. In God's name, give us the one from the Paimetto State always and forever [applause], because there is where Cal our was raised, and there is a will. If a man has a will, and knows what is right he is as could a servent as you can get; but if the resine there is where Cal oun was raised, and there is a will. If a man has a will, and knows what is right, he is as good a servant as you can get; but if a man has ne will it is of no consequence what he thinks or proposes to do. He is as clay in the hasds of the potter, to be moded into vessels of honor or dishonor, as potter's vessels are but most likely into vessels of dishonor [Laughter]. I say therefore, that we have no objection to rulers from this section of the confederacy, but I call your attention to this act of wrong of which we complain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act of 1820, reindorsed as it was by the Congress of 1833, by the whole people of the country without the exception of a State or a community, or a single man in public or private life. I say it without fear of question, and knowing that ny words will go in the omniscient press of this city, over every part of the Continent, that there was not a man of the thirty millions of people then living who had spoken a hard word against the existence and continuation of the Missouri C impromise line of 1820. Even Mr. Douglas in a report which I hold in my hands, made in January, 1854, upon a bill which proposed a reueal of the Compromise Act of 1820, declares in expheti terms, that the repeal of that act would be a violation of the Compromise Act of 1820, declares in explicit terms, that the repeal of that act would be a violation of the Compromise measures of 1850, and would open anew an agitation which had been so happily settled by the

Comprenies measures of ISO, and would open anew en agritation which had been so happily settled by the set of 1820.

Mr. Banks, after reading the extract, continued as follows: That is the report of Mr. Douglas, in January, 1854—not made by Mr. Douglas of Illinois simply, but made by him as Chairman of a Committee of Southern origin and principles, to whom had been reterred questions relating to the Territories of the United States. This report was received without a murmur by the entire Southern portion of the United States at that time, and even Mr. Atchison, the leader of the war in the Territory of Kansas, said in 1855, only a year previous, that he was perfectly content that an organized gevernment should be established in the Territory of Nebrasks, without any reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act of 1849. In this act of Southern Senators, of Mr. Douglas, in this declaration of Mr. Atchison, in the declaration of Gen. Cass, and also in that of the President of the United States, and in the declarations of men representing every section of the Confederacy, you have the clear admission that this Missouri Compromise line was to stand. But

circar Ostend; that policy which was realismed, blindly and darkly, in the Circinnati platform, which goes to the extent that it is right for a people when they want a territory to steal it if they can get it in no other and better way. We are against that policy, not that we are against the acquisitions of territory which have taken place in past times, which were necessary for national defense, and which have contributed to the properity of which I have spoken, and to which all usion has been made heretofore. We are opposed to the acquisition of these islands which, in the language of our Southern britten, are spoken of as our islands in the southern seas, so long as they remain in the hands of those countries that are at peace with this country and will do justice to its interests. If the Sandwich Islands, if the islands of the southern sea, excepting the Island of Cuba, were pessessed by the people of the United States, they would be held either by the consent of other nations, or else we would only hold them as tenants at will. You would have to send steamers for their protection, and at any moment of difficulty or doubt in regard to the relations between this and another part of the confederacy, we would be obliged to protect these islands in the southern seas with a fleet or naval power, such as this country has never yet contemplated. What we want, is not to steal territory from other nations. We have at present at least as much territory as we want. But we have the right, and it is the duty of our people to cultivate amicable relations with the recycle of these islands and with other as much territory as we want. But we have the right, and it is the duty of our people to cultivate amicable relations with the recycle of these islands and with other cartions of the people of the southern as well as the northern American continent, so that out of these amicable relations shall spring another evidence of that cen nerical proejective which has placed your city before all the cities of the American Continent [Applause]. commercial presserity which has placed your city before all the cities of the American Continent [Applause]. Look, fellow-citizens, at Central America and Cuba. Cuba, Iving in the mouth of the Guif of Mexico, has a flourishing commerce, but she gives to the people of the American States no more than 25 per cent of her whole commerce, and sends three fourths of it to the people of Europe. And why is this? Because we have alarmed the Government and the people, alike by our proposition for a theft of their territory. It is better that we should cultivate amicable relations with ler. So long as she stands in the position she occupies at present, it is better to substitute for the views which they so match fear, the doctrines of reciprocal trade. Look again at the South American States. What advantages have we in South American States. What advantages have we in South American—a territory ten times as large as the United States, and more fertile than any portion of the United States, and more fertile than any portion of the United States, and is expable of giving some three, four, or even ten times this accumulated product of human industry? By recipiocal treaties and favors we could retain the whole trade of the Southern content, vast as it is, and vest as it may hereafter become without injuring in the slightest possible degree any thing that is produced in this country, and give to them are turn everything which is produced here and which

thing that is produced in this country, and give to them meturn everything which is produced here and which they want in return for their own goods. And so it would be with Central America and the countries of the North. We have tried it in the case of Canada they wind in return for their own goods. And so it would be with Central America and the countries of the North. We have tried it in the case of Canada and the British possessions, and no human experiment has been more successful than the Reciprocity Treaty made with Canada in 1853. Now we propose, if the people of the North shall consent to inaugurate it, to substitute this policy of reciprocal free trade with the nations of the western world in the place of that doctrine of their which has made the name of America a scandial and a by-word among the nations of the earth [Applause]. Shall I, with your leave, allude for a single moment to the extent of American commerce? Out of the question of American commerce grew the Constitution of the United States. It was the desire on the part of the American people, acting under the Constitution, the strengthen and enlarge the commerce of the States, that led to the establishment of the American Constitution. It was the refusal of the English to trade with us under the articles of the Confederation that justified and enabled the men of the Convention of 1887 to trame the Constitution that is now recognized that he world as the most perfect institu-

from the war, but now it surpasses even that of the British empire, or any other nation upon the face of the certh [Applause]. The British Empire has always clained to be the mistress of the seas, and she had once a commercial trainage that would justly entitle her to that appellation; but now her star pales before the commerce of America, which is yet but in its intency. Let me here allude to a single incident in your commercial history. Six or seven years ago a little crait started out from your port upon a coast-wise veryage of 6,000 miles to San Francisco. That bark, ewied by him who is now the distinguished Mayor of your city, sent upon that construe voyage of 6,000 miles had entered upon an enterprise that man had never exercived of before, and the mind of man had not dreaned to be within the bounds of possibility [Appiause]. That was the beginning of this commerce of the Pacific. Since then, in these six or seven years, you have seen traversing that same route the magnificent stammers that now reflect so much credit upon the energies, enterprise and accumulated power of the American people. Let me say here, that the steam is aime power of this country has received but little aid from the Government of the United States, but has depended for its aid upon the warm support and hearts of the American people, independent of the Government [Applauss]. The Arctic, that went down in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean, never struggled with more terrible energy against the enguling waves, than has the recam marine of the United States against the influence of the Executive portion of the Government within the period of which I am speaking. I might cite menty instances, but I am speaking. I might cite menty instances, but I am speaking. I might cite menty instances, but I the time, to show the superiority of the American marine of the British Empire, in each of the periods of the years for thirty years past, bas increased 28 per cent, while that of the world. The commercial marine of the British Empire, in each of the periods of ten years for thirty years past, has increased 28 per cent, while that of the Insted States, within the same period, has increased 38 per cent. In the same ratio, we may confidently predict that in 1880 we shall have a commercial marine whose tentage shall outweigh, ontmeasure and out-ail the combined commercial fleet of the entire world. That will be the result of your enterprise. What measures are necessary to extend that commerce! It has been the object of every part of the world to gather within its own control the wealth and trade of Asia and Western Europe. Now England has had three overland mail routes in operation for the wer in the Territory of Konsas, said in NSI, only a per previous, that he was pervised content that an experiment of the Misson that the established in the Territor of the Misson the declaration of the Childhead of the Childhea We have now the centrel of the markets of the world. In every State in the Union, with a single exception, there is iron enough to supply the market of the continent, and ten years will not roll away before we shall have supplied the iron market of the world. What is necessary? Protection? Not at all. All that we sake is that the raw material which enters into the consumption of our manufactures shall be admitted to our lords free of duty, as the same material is admitted to the ports of England and France. By removing the duty from the raw material of her manufactures, England has made her commerce thrive, her manufactures thrive, her people thrive, her revenues thrive—thus lessening the burdens of tanation which rested upon them for the good of no class, for the good of no portion of the Government or the people of the British Empire. Give us four years of peace, four years of domestic peace, and peace with foreign nations, and we will open all these avenues of wealth; and the voice of industry, commercial, mechanical, manufacturing, private and public, will arise from every city, and fill the valleys and overspread the mountains, until it reaches the morning stars and fills all the vast concave with one grand, swelling peal of term strial and celestial harmony over the increased deserving and so noble as the people of the American States.

The applause which followed was immense. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Banks, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to him in a thundering Aye. After three more cheers for Banks, and three for Fre ment and Dayton, the largest meeting which was ever held in Wall street, adjourned.

THE TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.

3 00 David Taylor.
2 00 Alfred Lamont.
3 01 T. B. Cornell.
J. L. Matson.
7 00 J. M. Burt.
8 F. Tracy.
61 65 D. R. Rossel.
1 01 William Smyth.
1 02 John Danforth.
1 03 John Danforth.
1 04 John Danforth.
1 05 John Panmenter.
2 5 E. D. Smith.
1 04 William H. Cornil Seven Subscribers (Penn Yan).
Smithneld Insependent Rep. Association.
W. D. Alexander.
J. T. Atkinson.
Janes Huey.
Wife. Wife
B. Huey
Sainh Huey
Little Robert
For Fremont and Derten Boston
H. McIntosh 1 01 David Goodrich.
1 06 C. Hungerford.
1 04 James Taggart.
1 04 C. K. Lincoln.
2 08 A. D. Ellis.
L. J. Onborn.
6 35 Cash.
2 00 A. T. Hyde.
1 04 Edward D. Trus W. Rowell, M. D. A. T. Hyde.
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Lewis Michaele
James W. Heldridg
James N. Eddridg
H. C. Chamdin. Storrs & Chatfield ... W. D. & M. Ireisud ... H. D. Pinner &

ti at justified and crabled the men of the Convention of 1787 to frame the Constitution that is now recognized throughout the world as the most perfect institution of government that the mind of man has ever conceived or framed [Applause]. What is American occurrece most compared with what it was at that the Ther it was no more than what count to do not be a few private, rs that had escaped House. - Patrick G. Makeny, rumseller of the Third Ward, was on Wednesday night nominated by the Democratic County Convention for Governor of the Alms